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MILK INSPECTION

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

MILK INSPECTION.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

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OF THE

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

Concerning the Production and Sale of Milk
and Cream for Human Food.

S. B. H. No. 196-5m-8, 12, '95.

MILK INSPECTION.

WHEREAS, The State Board of Health of the State of Illinois is vested by the organic act of July 1, 1877, with power and authority "to make such rules and regulations and such sanitary investigations as they may from time to time deem necessary for the preservation or improvement of the public health," and to exercise a "general sanitary supervision of the health and lives of the citizens of the State;" and

WHEREAS, The Legislature of the State has recognized the importance of a pure milk supply in its bearing upon health and life, especially of infants and children, by enacting laws forbidding the use of a diseased milch cow for dairy purposes; and the keeping in an unhealthy condition of cows for the production of milk for market, or for sale or exchange; and the feeding of such cows on food that produces impure, diseased or unwholesome milk, and the addition of any foreign substance to milk or cream intended for sale or exchange; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the State Board of Health that the following Rules and Regulations, based upon the Statutes concerning the Production and Sale of Milk and Cream for Human Food, be and the same are hereby adopted.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Board is hereby authorized and instructed to make due promulgation of the same by publication as the Official Order of the Board.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Of the Illinois State Board of Health Concerning the Production and Sale of Milk and Cream for Human Food, Based Upon an Act of the State Legislature, Entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Sale of Milk and to Provide Penalties for the Adulteration Thereof." Approved May 28, 1889; In Force July 1, 1879.

1. No building shall be used for stabling cows for dairy purposes which is not well lighted, ventilated, drained and constructed.

2. No building shall be used for stabling cows for dairy purposes which is not provided with a suitable floor, laid with proper grades and channels to carry off all drainage; if a public sewer abuts the premises upon which such building is situated, they shall be connected therewith.

3. No building shall be used for stabling cows for dairy purposes which is not provided with good and sufficient feeding troughs or boxes, and with a covered, water-tight receptacle, outside of the building, for the reception of dung or other refuse.

4. No water-closet, privy, cess-pool, urinal, inhabited room, or workshop, shall be located within any building or shed used for stabling cows for dairy purposes, or for the storage of milk or cream; nor shall any fowl, hog, horse, sheep, or goat be kept in any room used for such purposes.

5. The space in buildings or sheds used for stabling cows shall not be less than five hundred (500) cubic feet for each cow, and the stalls therefor shall not be less than four (4) feet in width.

6. It shall be the duty of each person using any premises for keeping cows for dairy purposes to keep such premises thoroughly clean and in good repair and well painted or white-washed at all times.

7. It shall be the duty of each person using any premises for keeping cows for dairy purposes to cause the building in which cows are kept to be thoroughly cleaned, and to remove all dung from the premises so as to prevent its accumulation in great quantities.

8. Every person keeping cows for the production of milk for sale shall cause every such cow to be cleaned every day and to be properly fed and watered.

9. Every person using any premises for keeping cows shall cause the yard used in connection therewith to be provided with a proper receptacle for drinking water for such cows; none but fresh, clean water to be used in such receptacle.

10. Any enclosure in which cows are kept shall be graded and drained so as to keep the surface reasonably dry and to prevent the accumulation of water therein, except as may be permitted for the purpose of supplying drinking water; no garbage, urine, fecal matter or similar substances shall be placed or allowed to remain in such enclosure, and no open drain shall be allowed to run through it.

11. Any person using any premises for keeping cows for dairy purposes shall provide and use a sufficient number of receptacles made of non-absorbent materials, for the reception, storage and delivery of milk, and shall cause them at all times to be cleansed and purified, and shall cause all milk to be removed without delay from the room in which the cows are kept.

12. It shall be the duty of any person having charge or control of any premises upon which cows are kept, to notify the Secretary of the State Board of Health at Springfield, by telegraph, of the existence of any contagious or infectious disease among such cows immediately upon the discovery thereof, and to thoroughly isolate any cow or cows affected or which may reasonably be believed to be infected, and to exercise such other precautions as may be directed, in writing, by the said Secretary.

13. It shall be the duty of any person owning or having control of cows, used for the production of milk for sale or exchange, to submit said cows to the tuberculin test for tuberculosis, on the written order of the Secretary of the State Board of Health.

14. It shall be the duty of any person having charge or control of any premises upon which milk or cream is produced, handled, stored or distributed, to notify the Secretary of the State Board of Health, by telegraph, immediately upon the discovery of any case of Asiatic Cholera, Croup, Diphtheria, Measles, Membranous Croup, Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, Typhoid Fever, Typhus Fever, or any other contagious or infectious disease upon such premises. No milk or cream shall be sold, exchanged, given away or in any other manner distributed from such infected premises until all danger of spread of disease has been removed, and the Secretary certifies to that effect. No person who attends cows or milks them, or who has the care or handling of vessels for the sale, storage or distribution of milk or cream, shall enter any place or premises wherein exists any of the diseases mentioned herein, nor shall any such person have any communication, direct or indirect, with any person who resides in, or is an occupant of, such infected place.

15. Strict cleanliness of the hands and persons of milkers and those engaged in the handling of milk and cream, and of the bodies of the cows, especially of the udders and teats, must be enforced at all times, to the end that no impurity or foreign substance may be added to the milk or cream—such addition being declared adulteration by the statute.

16. No person shall add water or any other foreign substance to milk or cream offered or intended for sale or exchange. Milk offered for sale, as whole milk or sold as such, which contains more than eighty-eight (88) per cent of watery fluid or less than twelve (12) per cent of solids, including three (3) per cent of butter fat, is *prima facie* watered, and such watering is declared an adulteration by the statute, the punishment for which is a fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50) nor more than two hundred dollars (\$200) for each and every offense. (Act of July 1, 1879, Sections 2 and 6.) Any milk that is obtained from cows fed on distillery waste, commonly called "swill", or upon any substance in a state of putrefaction is also declared by the statute to be impure and adulterated; and the feeding of such substances is a misdemeanor, punishable by fine as above.

17. The foregoing rules and regulations shall apply to all premises upon which cow's milk is produced for sale or exchange and to the milch cows kept thereon. The duty of their enforcement is devolved by the organic act, creating the State Board of Health, on all police officers, sheriffs, constables and all other officers and employes of the State and upon all health authorities of the State. Such authorities embrace—

1. Regularly constituted Boards of Health of incorporated cities, towns and villages.
2. Supervisors, assessors and town clerks of townships.
3. County commissioners of counties in which there are no township organizations.

The officers designated in the second and third classes constitute *ex officio* the Boards of Health for their respective territories in the absence of any other provision therefor.

18. For the benefit of municipalities whose milk supply is obtained wholly or in part from localities beyond their respective jurisdictions the State Board of Health will commission Special Inspectors for the enforcement of these rules and regulations, the expenses of such Inspectors and of the necessary printed blanks for reports, commissions, certificates, etc., to be defrayed by the municipality benefitted. Upon the report and affidavit of any such Inspector that these rules and regulations are complied with in the conduct of any given dairy, the Secretary of the State Board of Health shall furnish a certificate to that effect under the seal of the Board. This certificate shall, however, be revokable by the Board upon proof of the violation or neglect of enforcement of the rules and regulations, and due publication of the cause of such revocation shall be made and certified to the municipality interested. All acts of the Special Inspectors shall be subject to the supervision of the Board through its Secretary or otherwise as may be designated by the Board from time to time.

19. These rules and regulations shall take effect and be in force on and after their promulgation.

By order of the State Board of Health of the State of Illinois:

WM. E. QUINE, M. D.,
President.

J. W. SCOTT, M. D.,
Secretary.

Adopted September 30, 1895.

